continued, "and he Johnson said: 'Keep away or I'll shoot you."

Spates explained that Major Armes pressed through the parlor and left the back parlor to descend the steps leading toward the dining room. Johnson was not far behind him when he started down the dark stairway, and it was there that the second shot was fired. Major Armes was about entering the dining room when this shot was fired, and the leaden missile en-

tered the frame work near the door. When the dining room was reached, Spates said, the wounded man passed out through the north door and managed to get out of Johnson's way. The latter went out the south door and losing sight of his victim, crossed the lawn to the side of the hotel and went in the direction of Tenley-

Wanted Johnson Kept Away. Spates found Major Armes on the landing

near his room on the second floor. "See that he's gone," Major Armes said to his manager, "and get a policeman." A messenger on horseback was sent to

Tenleytown for a policeman and doctor. Drs. Ray and Chappell and several policemen responded. The doctors dressed the wound and then Major Armes came to the city. Later it was learned that he had gone to the hospital at the Washington bar-racks. One of the surgeons telephoned to the police this afternoon that the wound was not serious and that the X-ray instrument will be used in locating the ball.

Johnson Declines to Talk.

In conversation with Policeman McGregor, Maj. Armes said he was shot without an opportunity to defend himself, as already stated. He was carrying one arm in a sling. The wounded man explained that the bullet had inflicted an ugly wound and had lodged in the fleshy part of the arm. A Star reporter called at the office of Mr.

Fulton this afternoon and was informed that Mr. Johnson had no statement to make of the affair. Mr. Fulton said the shooting was the result of differences between the men growing out of their former business relations, but would say nothing concerning his client's probable line of de

Alleges Deliberate Attack. Major Armes entered the office of Sur-

geon General Forwood at the War Department at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and asked for a permit to go to the Washington barracks hospital for treatment. In giving an account of the shooting to a Star reporter as this permit was being made out he said:

"At the beginning of the season I leased Fairfield to J. Roland Johnson. I found it necessary to obtain possession of the property from him, and went to law and judgment was granted with the order that he vacate the premises. In the meantime he had moved out. Mr. Johnson circulated the report that he carried a gun for me and intended to kill me on sight. I was told this several days ago, and was warned by my friends to be on the lookout. Of course, I had no idea that he would come to the house, because I had notified his lawyer that he would not be allowed on the premises.

"Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning as I was sitting on a chair reading a paper he walked up to me suddenly and placing a revolver on my breast remarked, I am going to kill you.

"As he said this he pulled the trigger and

the ball entered my breast on the right side. He shot the second time, but this ball did not hit me. I jumped up and ran upstairs to get my pistol to defend myself. In the meantime my man had come to my assist-ance, and as I went up stairs Johnson ran over in the pines. My servants went im-mediately to Tenleytown for the police and a doctor.

"When the doctors came and my wound was dressed it was found that the bullet entered my right breast and is lodged in I did not shoot at Johnson, as he had

disappeared when I got my pistol, and so far as I know he has not yet been caught. There were two witnesses to the shooting, the n.a. who works for me and a farmer who was passing in his wagon. I had my man call him and get his name and ad-

Although Major Armes' wound is not regarded as serious he was advised by the surgeon general to lose no time in getting to the hospital, where it could be properly dressed, and where the X-rays may be used to locate the ball. It is regarded as desirable that it be cut out at once.

Bond Fixed at \$1,500.

After being formally placed under arrest Johnson, accompanied by Detective Horne, and Attorney Fulton, proceeded to the office of United States Attorney Gould, arriving there before 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Gould inquired into the details of the shooting and directed that Johnson be admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,500, to await a preliminary hearing in the Police Court. The Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., it is stated, be accepted as surety, a representative of that company being in attendance at Mr. Gould's office while the hearing was in progress. It is thought that Johnson waive examination in the Police Court and the case will then be sent to the grand

Frequently Before the Public.

Major Armes has been a good deal before the public in the past. The affair of several years since when he pulled the nose of General Beaver of Pennsylvania is well remembered, as are his several divorce sults and the later suit against him for breach of promise. A few years ago he preferred charges against Schofield, and was arrested and held at the barracks for some time pending proceedings of court-

He denied the right of the civil authoritles to confine him in the interval, but Judge Bradley decided that the courts were acting with adequate jurisdiction and ne was held. The matter was subsequently dropped and Maj. Armes was released. Maj. Armes was married in this city Gc-tober 14. 1874, and is the father of nine

At the time of his marriage he was engaged in the real estate business here, but in 1878 he was restored to his former rank in the army, and sent to Fort Stockton, Tax. In September, 1883, while he was captain of the 10th United States Cavairy, he was retired from active service, and he and his family returned to Washington, where he resumed his real estate business. wife began three different proceedings against him for divorce. The first two suits were withdrawn, but the third was prosecuted, and Mrs. Armes was granted a divorce April 23, 1897.

Slow New York.

From the New York Tribune How long is New York to suffer under the reproach of being so far behind the times that it is still using a larger number of horse cars than any other city in the United States? Many smaller communities use cable or electric power exclusively, and have no car horses within borders. New York has been disgracefully slow in its traction changes.

The care worn and overworked housewife receives strength for her daily duties by

JOHANN HOFF'S

EXTRACT

regularly with

PULP MILL'S VICTIMS

DEATH LIST AT WILMINGTON MAY REACH EIGHTEEN.

Eleven Known Dead, Two Fatally Injured and Six Others Missing.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 21.-Eleven persons dead, two of those in the hospitals so seriously injured that little hope is entertained for their recovery, six still missing and whose bodies are supposed to be in the ruins is the result of the terrible explosion at the Delaware pulp works of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company in this city late yesterday afternoon.

James Jester and George Durham, both employed in the digester room, where the explosion occurred, died today.

Following is a list of the victims: Dead: John McCormick; Wm. T. Burke, married; Granville Walters, chemist, married; James B. Stokes, married; Franklin T. Harris; George W. Wright, married; Jos. Laubacker, Joseph Nagle, Zachariah Collins, George Durham, James Jester. Missing: Joel Hutton, Wm. Ruth; E. H. Mousley, married; Bernard Sweeney, Wm. Scott, Joseph Henry.
Seriously injured: Thomas Reese, skull fractured; John Collins, inhaled flames,

George Durham, the tenth victim, died at a hospital this morning, and later in the day the body of Joel Hutton was taken from the ruins, making the twelfth known victim. Hutton was a fireman in the digester room, where the explosion occurred.
It is almost sure that the total death list will foot up eighteen. It is practically certain that the bodies of the missing men are in the debris, and there is no hope of saving the lives of the three men so terribly injured. The bodies thought to be in the ruins are those of William Scott and William Ruth, firemen, and James Sweeney, feeder of digesters. Those whose recovery is despaired of are James Jester, Thomas Reeves and John Collins, all employes of the paper company.

Two steel digesters in the Delaware pulp mills of the Jessup & Moore Paper Com-pany, on the Christiana river, at Wilmington. Del., exploded yesterday afternoon.

The digesters were located in a two-story building. There were ten of them in the building, each one resembling a vat and about six feet in diameter. They were used for reducing wood pulp. Eighteen men were at work in the building. There were two terrific reports, and the next instant the building and other mills about the structure were completely wrecked. One digester was blown into the air and fell to the

ground 250 feet away.

A dense volume of smoke for a time prevented the outside workmen from going to the immediate rescue of those who were caught in the ruins of the falling building. Two men made their escape without any injury. An alarm of fire was sounded, and the entire fire department of the city and a large force of police were soon on the ground, and the work of rescue was immediately begun. Several of the workmen were taken out unconscious only to die after being removed to hospitals. The wreckage was piled up for more than thirty feet, and the escaping steam made the work of rescue difficult.

Those who were not killed outright were mangled and burned by escaping acid that flowed over their bodies from the broken digesters.

To add to the horror of the disaster the wreckage took fire, but the fire department managed to subdue the flames, and the work of rescue was continued. Steam was used in the digesters. The officers of the company think that too much steam was generated in them, and that this was the cause of the explosion. The monetary loss is estimated at \$35,000

CRITICISM ON THE ARMY. An Officer in the Philippines Gives

Some Facts. The following is an extract from a private letter written by a cavalry officer now

serving in the Philippines: "I understand that the army in the Philippines has been the recipient of many choice epithets of late in the halls of Congress. It is too bad that some of the worthy gentlemen who think we are all brutes could not see with their own eyes what conditions exist over here. I thinkthough my opinion is of little importancethat no campaigns could have been carried on more mercifully than the ones over War is not a Sunday school picnic at its best and here it has surely been at its worst-if a treacherous foe, a hostile population, a cheerful disregard of all civilized methods of conducting war on the part of our brown brothers, count for anything. Why, in Banan even, a comparatively peaceful town, two of our friends were as-sassinated in the market by orders of an insurgent chief, another buried alive in the outskirts, and-according to hearsay evidence only-more than twenty suspected of being friendly toward us were killed at different times within ten or twelve miles of town. The same sort of thing took place for months in the vicinity of practically every garrisoned town in the islands. The insurgents have tortured captured American soldiers in every way that flendish ingenuity could suggest, have mutilated in indescribable fashion the bodies of our dead, and yet through it all the American army has been humane. There are isolated instances, of course, of questionable meth-ods of extracting information having been used, but they have not been many in number so far as I can learn. If the anti-imperialists at home could see our army doctors treating cholera stricken natives in their nipa shacks, poor ignorant beings for whom no rich 'principale' cares a straw, being freely given the best of care, they might change their minds as to our all being brutes. Four years ago today every man regular or volunteer, white or black, or cowardly, was called (or miscalled) a 'hero'-today some of the very people and

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

first to call him a brute. It's just a wee bit pitiful, isn't it."

then praised him most are the

Circular to Collectors of Internal Revenue Sent Out.

Commissioner Yerkes has sent out to collectors of internal revenue the following circular as to taxes on the undivided profits of banks:

"Under date of December 31, 1901, this office ruled that under section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, bankers were required to return for taxation all moneys used by John W. Ross. There have been two sugthem in carrying on their business, and that banks in making their returns should include therein their capital, surplus and undivided profits, or other profit and loss account, except so much thereof as may be actually necessary and has been set apart to meet ascertained liabilities and loss to pay dividends actually declared by the directors of the banks, to pay taxes, or to pay fixed annual charges, and other neces-

sary annual expenses.
"Under this ruling a large number of banks and institutions doing a banking business which had already made their returns quired to and did make amended returns, including therein their undivided profits or their profit and loss account, and additional assessments were made against such banks or institutions. In some instances these as-sessments were paid, but in a large majority of cases the returns were made un-der protest, and claims for abatement were

"In accordance with an agreement made with representatives of the clearing-house associations of the larger cities, this office suspended temporarily action upon the claims for abatement, and the collection of the tax was postponed until one of the suits then pending in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York was decided. (See ruling No. 464, treasury

decisions, volume 5.)
"In June last, the case of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. C. H. Treat, collector, was decided and the ruling of this office sustained.

Saks and Company.

REMNANTS A Surprise in Every Item.

Especially important is the Remnant Day that immediately follows the mid-summer Half-Price Sale. While sizes are scattering and lots broken—badly broken—still there's opportunity for supplying this or that required to finish out the season. Judge the values by the store and not by these prices—they don't begin to express the worth.

Crash Suits: sizes \$3.75 OT of Men's Odd Coats; unlined; some of Pancy Flannel, some of Cheviot. \$1.50

LOT of Men's White Vests; single and Duck and Marseilles. S1.00

Lot of Men's Crash Bicycle Pants; only four or five pairs; all large sizes. Any of them

45c.

LOT of Young Men's Long Pants Suits;
Plain and Fancy
effects; sizes 14, 15 and
19 years; \$7.50 and \$9
Suits.

LOT of 25 pairs of Boys' Wool Knee Pants; small sizes only; 50c. and 50c. Pants. Any of them.....

Men's and Boys' Linen Collars.

Linen Collars; the regular 10c. kind. Standing and

Turn-down styles; nothing like a complete assortment

6 for 25c.

of sizes in the various styles. Choice-

Balance of that broken lot of Men's and Boys'

Lot of Boys Odd Wash Coats, left from Suits up to \$2.50. Sizes 7, 8, 9 25C. LOT of Boys' Odd Woolen Vests, left from Suits that sold up to \$7.50. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 17 years. Any of 50C.

LOT of Men's Neglige Shirts, Black and White Striped effects, with platted bosoms; \$1 Shirts, broken 69C Lor of Men's Solid Tan or Shirts, made of French Percale; 45C. Lot of Men's Colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; regular 50c. grade, but not all sizes.

Lot of Men's Mercerized Shirts and Drawers; in Blue and White effects; 45C, worth \$1 a garment..... LOT of Men's Striped Half Hose; also some pairs in solid colors; scattering 25c.

Any Man's Straw Hatl

the braid or anything about it makes no difference now

Choice, 38c.

-they are all together on one table-

What it has been selling for; what the shape, or

Pants Left From Suits.

About 75 pairs, out of Suits of all grades, from \$10 to \$25. Maybe you can match your coat and vest. The Pants are worth from \$2.50 to \$6.50. We'll just cut them in half-

\$1.25 to \$3.25==Tomorrow

OT of Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, LOT of Men's Fancy Summer Four-in-Hand Scarfs - the patterns are very pleasing and the value 50c. 25c.

OT of Dress Suit Cases, with brass trimmings and locks and leather protection \$1.25 OT of Men's Felt Crush Hats-just the

thing for in-between - season wear; \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Crash Caps; golf and yacht shapes; regular price is 50c. Tor of Men's Derbys and Fedoras; all the odd lots are combined into one; standard shapes; worth up 65C. OT of Children's Duck and Crash Tams and Golf Caps and Cloth Yacht and Golf Caps; regular 25c. OT of Boys' Straw Sailors and Straight-brim Straws—worth 25c. Choice now for.... L OT of Boys' Straw Hats, Plain White and Mixed effects; worth 50c. and \$1.

LOT of Ladies' Black
Vici Kid and Patent Learther Oxford Ties
and Lace Boots; worth
up to \$2 a pair...... OT of Ladies' Black and Tan Vici Kid and Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes and Oxford Ties; \$2.00 L OT of Ladies' Linen and Crash Oxford Ties; about 25 pairs; worth \$1.50

OT of Men's Black Vici Kid, Box Calf and Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes and Oxfords; only large and small sizes; worth up to \$3..... LOT of Men's Black Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Patent Colt Oxfords and Highlace Shoes; worth up to

LOT of Boys' and Youths' Black and Tan Calf. Vici Kid and Patent Leather Lace Shoes: \$3 value......

LOT of Ladles'
Spaiding Bicycles; 20 and 22inch frames; guarteed. Listed at \$25. LOT of Men's Blue and Black Two-plece Bath-ing Sults; fast color. Were

Lot of Men's Cotton Sweaters, with worsted neck and cuffs; plain colors; broken sizes. Worth \$1 each L OT of Boys' Cotton Jerseys; alternate stripe effect; broken sizes. Reg. 42C. L OT of Croquet Sets, full eight-part sets; nearly finished and boxed. Worth 125 complete

COMPANY, Pa. Avenue and Seventh Street.

amended returns for the year ended June 30, 1902, or have not returned for taxation all the moneys used in the business of banking, as required by ruling No. 440 of December 3 1901 and circular No 615 of December 12, 1901, and require amended re-turns from them; or if they refuse or neglect to make the return, to report them to this office for assessment."

HAIL THREE INCHES DEEP. Remarkable Storm Passes Over Vicin-

ity of Norwood, N. Y. A special to the New York Times from Ogdenberg, N. Y., yesterday says: Word has just reached here of a hail storm which passed over the vicinity of Norwood near here, Monday night. The storm came up suddenly, and soon the hail began to fall thick and fast. Hailstones the size of peas lay from one to three inches deep in some places.

Old residents say they never witnessed anything like it before. The sun was shining brightly a few minutes before the storm, and in thirty minutes afterward the sky was clear. After the storm several persons took advantage of the opportunity of showballing in summer, and pelted each other with hallstone snowballs One man was obliged to shovel the hailstones from in front of the barn door yes

terday morning before he could open it. COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

Minister Hart Cables in Regard to the

Situation. Minister Hart at Bogota, Colombia, has cabled the State Department in regard to the situation in that country. After referring to the unrest and rather serious condition that exists, and the fact that troops are being hurried to the front by the government, he discusses the subject of seizure of vessels by the Colombian government. As the seizures referred to concern British vessels alone, the officials of the department here will not make public or discuss the contents of Minister Hart's dispatch. The United States treaty provides for the seizure of vessels for war purposes upon the payment of proper indemnity. The condition of affairs around the isthmus is not fully known at Bogota, as telegraphic between those points has been interrupted.

FOR FINAL ACTION.

District Employes to Determine Character of Boss Memorial.

The officials and clerks of the District building will meet in the board room of the building September 3 to take final action as to the character of the memorial which shall be erected to the late Commissioner gestions placed before them, one for a monument or statue, to be placed in the trian gular park in front of the new municipal building and the other for a fine bronze tab let to be placed in the main corridor of the new building. Subscriptions are being taken among the District employes meantime If it be decided to erect a monument the memorial will be broadened in its scope and take in all the residents of the District who wish to contribute.

Shakespeare in Germany.

From the London Daily Telegraph, The annual of the German Shakespeare Society, just published, gives some statistics relative to the performance of Shakespeare's plays on the German stage during the year 1901. Herefrom we learn that 163 theater companies produced twentyfive of the dramas of England's great national poet, and that there were in all 879 performances of them. The subjoined table distributes the number of these perform-

"Othello," 134 times; "The Merchant of Venice," 115; "Romeo and Juliet," 83; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 79; "The Taming of the Shrew," 74; "Hamlet," 73; "Much Ado About Nothing," 46; "As You Like It,"
44; "The Winter's Tale," 42; "Macbeth,"
40: "King Richard III," 32; "King Lear,"
28; "The Comedy of Errors," 22; "Julius
Caesar," 21; "King Henry VIII," 9; "King
Henry IV" (first part), 8; "King Richard
II," 7; "King Henry IV" (second part), 5;
"The Merry Wives of Windsor," 5; "Measure 4: "Antony and Clear

COREA'S CURRENCY.

Intrinsic Value of Coinage in Small Ratio to Its Face. From the London Globe.

trous condition of the currency throughout the empire. The Corean government, in defiance of the first principles of sound finance, is flooding the country with a nickel coinage whose intrinsic value is only one-eighteenth of its face value, without any gold or silver reserve with which to redeem it. As a natural consequence these coins, which under proper conditions should be merely tokens, are at a continually increasing rate of discount as against Jananese gold ven, the recognized basis for calculation of prices where foreign articles are concerned.

Hitherto the circulation of nickel pieces has been confined to the capital and the neighborhood of two or three of the treaty ports, the old cash being current elsewhere in the country; but recently, with a view to making their use general, the magistrates throughout the empire have been ordered to accept payment of the land tax in this currency only. The face value of these coins is 5 sen, and they now stand at a discount of 90 per cent, as against Japanese gold yen. The wages of Corean laborers and employes are generally paid in this currency, and this class, which comprise the bulk of the nation, are no better paid now than they formerly were; conseings, as far as foreign goods is concerned. is little more than half what is was a few years ago. And, unfortunately, there does not seem any prospect of these condi-tions being improved in the near future. The government, caring only for the profit they are making out of this transaction, and ignoring the permanent harm they are doing to the country, are bent continuing their prese course, and 40,000,000 more of these coins, contracted for with an American firm, are now almost due for delivery. The issue of these will bring the total face value of this coinage in circulation up to 14,000,000 yen, or more than £1,400,000.

But even this is not the worst feature. The number of counterfeit nickies is rapidly increasing: permits to coin are freely issued by the government to private indi-viduals; nickel is openly imported through the customs, and spurious coins in large the customs, and spurious coins in large quantities are brought by almost every steamer from Japan and smuggled into the country. The commissioner of customs at Chemulpo, in his annual report, writes as follows: "The \$95,000 worth of nickel, against \$42,000 in 1900, have, it is feared, been entirely employed in manufacturing counterfelt nickel coins." The fact that in Chemulpo quotations are current for (1) government nickets; (2) first-class counterfelts; (3) medium counterfelts, and (4) those passable only after dark—will show what a condition affairs have reached."

This currency question is of vital impor

tance to foreign merchants, and is engag-ing the earnest attention of the foreign representatives. Japanese silver yen, the supply of which seemed to be exhausted in 1900, have again appeared in large quanti-ties, most of them having come from the interior, where they were hoarded by the natives. They are now at a discount of 13 per cent as against gold yen. The largest of the copper cash continue to be exported of the copper cash continue to be exported to Japan, where they are melted down for the value of the copper they contain. No progress has been made by the Corean government with their projected subsidiary elliver coinage, although sliver to the value of some £85,000 has been imported by the imperial mint for this purpose.

Gossip From Manila Papers.

According to Manila papers received at the War Department, there was a report current that General George W. Davis would succeed General Chaffee in command of the division; that General Davis would not serve very long, but after a few months would return to the United States and be succeeded by General Bates, who is now in command of the department of the Missouri. It is stated that his excellent knowl-

CHANCES FOR YOUNG MEN. Fortunes Founded on Honest Trades

Well Learned. From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

An interesting report has just been is- Is it not a thousand pities that young sued by the foreign office on the trade of men in casting about for "openings" in Corea for the year 1901, by Mr. H. Goffe, business are prone to overlook excellent acting British vice consul at Chemulpo. It opportunities, and end by trying to squeeze states that the chief difficulty with which in where there is least room for them to foreign trade has to contend is the disas- grow? The unfortunate tendency among our youth is to absolutely disregard places where shirt-cuffs and pressed trousers would be out of place, yet many brilliant successes and large fortunes have been founded on an honest trade well mastered. During the course of a strike in this city, came out the other day that many of the skilled workmen earned as much as \$1.08 an hour. As they were on piecework, they could easily earn \$50 a week without over-exerting themselves. They were not seriously disturbed by the strike. They own their own houses, and, as a rule, have a comfortable balance at their bankers. How many thousands of men who have for years dragged along in more genteel occu-pations would find cause for envy in such

a condition of affairs? How many thousands of struggling professional men, who have difficulty in makplaces with workmen who can make \$50 a week? Another great advantage which the man with a useful trade at his fingers' ends has over the average business man who is not his own master is the feeling of comparative security. His trade is al-ways a valuable asset, and he is not likely to lose his position for a trifle or through the whim of an employer. Even should he lose one position, he usually has no diffi-culty in finding something else just as good. Where there is another opening he does not have to enter into competition with all the flotsam and jetsam of the labor market. It is probable that an advertisement of a subordinate position, with few prospects of advancement, would call forth at least ten times as many applications as the demand for a skilled me

STORMS AND STREET CARS.

The Precautions Used During Electric From the Lafayette (Ind.) Times.

"Thunder storms are not looked upon with great favor by street car motormen," said one of the employes the other day. "During a thunder storm at any time of the day the lights in the trolley cars are always turned on, by order of the company There are two reasons for it—one is for the protection of the car and the other for the protection of the passengers. When the lights are on and the car is at a standstill the trolley pole becomes a lightning rod.
"When a car is in motion the electric

current, which leaves the power house and is carried along on the trolley wire, passes down through a wire in the trolley pole into the motors of the car, setting them in motion, and then down through the wheels into the rails, by which the current returns to the power house. Thus the trolley wire, the car and the rails form a complete circult. When a car is at a standstill the con nection between the trolley and the motor is cut off, breaking the circuit. However turning on the lights has the same effect as putting the car in motion—that is, it completes the circuit. That is the reason why the lights are on during a thunder

"Should lightning strike a trolley wire the flood of current would be carried with a rush to the nearest car. If this car should be in motion or the lights be turned on so that the circuit with the rails is complete there would be a chance that the extra current of the lightning's stroke would pass down the trolley pole and through the car into the rails without doing any harm. The principle is the same as that of a lightning rod, which carries the electricity into the ground. But when there is no connection the current of a bolt of lightning would burn out the motors of the car, and if strong enough would shatter the car and injure the people who might be riding in it."

The insuring of one's life is one of those

things which one is most apt to put off. There are few, however, who postpone what Treat, collector, was decided and the ruling fit so of this office sustained.

Ado About Nothing," 46; "As You Like it," 'The Winter's Tale," 42; "Mancbeth," 'In view of this office sustained. 'In view of the decision of the court, and conformity with the agreement above referred to, this office will reject the claims of a specific the most should continue any linear to make the minder of the was naturally against the Moros should continue any will not be imposed upon. No substitute is collectors will be instructed to collect the taxes as assessed. "It is stated that this excellent knowledge of the Moros and his acqualitance with many of the leading sultans and dattos owner of Grimsby. When he presented him would be of great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any left at the insurance office he was naturally against the Moros should continue any left as the insurance office he was naturally against the Moros should continue any left as the insurance office he was naturally against the Moros should continue any visual the company. "Why poof was proper gives an account of the insurance office he was naturally against the Moros should continue any visual the agreement above which against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if the campaign against the Moros should continue any visual the proper great value if th ought to be the inevitable until so late a

A PRESCRIPTION OF DICKENS.

To Help Growing Girls Through the Self-Conscious Age. From the New York Tribune

"There is a time," writes a now grown-up woman of her early days-we all have known it, except a few favored human beings-"of that bewildering experience of being 'neither one thing nor the other:' a length of skirt or sleeves, but are constantly up and down, being either providently too long that we may grow into them, or outgrown to a painful and ungainly shortness, or-bitter ignominy-worse than all, having just been 'let down' and the creases carefully ironed almost out and day of such an enterprise is not far disthe space below the crease left noticeably | tant. different. We seem to be made of arms and legs, and the utmost charity of our fondest friends finds but an apologetic expression, 'Poor child! She is just that age! We were always in the way then, or felt so, even when people were very kind and forgot us altogether—and how to dispose of ourselves was a sad problem.
"Happy are you, growing girl," continues

the writer out of her own experience, "if you take a volume of Dickens and go up into the garret and forget that you ar you, reading yourself into another world, It is the great peaceful time of your life; perhaps in this busy world there will never come another like it, and happy is the girl who knows that whatever unhappy sense phrase may have 'just that age' golden age of Dickens. No stupid-wise, critical inspection bothers you; you know and care nothing about literature; style graphs and pages have no real substance, you read, you live and love and laugh and "One perhaps never grows too old for Dickens and is not too young for him very long, but however great a pleasure he may always be, from ten to sixteen in the years of our life he is one of the joys of living It may not be peculiarly true of Dickens-it is possible that the pleasure of doing anything again that we loved first and best to do long ago is largely in the memory of the first delight, but true it certainly is in re-reading the joys and sorrows of our old and we laugh again over Sam Weller's wis absurdities, over Mrs. Bardell's anger and revenge and over all the adventures and nonsense of Pickwick and his friends. followed poor Oliver Twist breathlessly through his maze of burglars and rascals, we wept and smiled with Peggotty and David Copperfield; but of all the lives we were led and all the sights we saw most of all did we vividiy feel grief or horror where some dearly beloved friend or dreaded ras-cal died. We cannot often weep over them now—we know them too well perhaps, and then we have found out, with our prying, too much of how it is done. We have learned the trick of analyzing and discovering ways and means. In the garret we felt the enchantment of first balcony distance; now we have come down and nearer and understand too well the stage machin-

"Encourage the girl to read Dickens in the time when she is neither one thing nor the other," concludes this wise woman, and so give her a world of refuge from

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

A Daily Journal Under Competent Foreign Editorship Needed. From the Christian Intelligencer.

There have recently come to our study table the first issues of three magazines in classical Chinese; the True Light, a monthly magazine published by the American Baptist mission in Canton; China's Young Men, also a monthly, published by the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, under the editorship of Mr. D. Willard Lyon of Shanghai; the Lukiang News, an Amoy newspaper started by the Rev. James Sadler of the London mission, and issued every ten days.

The first of these is, of course, devoted mainly to the interests of the Baptist churches in the Canton province, and the name of the Rev. R. H. Graves, one of the best sinologues in South China, in connec-tion with this undertaking is sufficient guarantee of its success. The second is

the Amoy Chinese who have emigrated to the East Indies and the isles of the Pa cific. The undertaking is financed by a company in which most of the shares are held by Chinese officials and wealthy busi-

The Shanghai Mercury says that "If some under proper foreign editorship with th sinews of war until it was fairly on its feet, it needs no gift of prescience to see that such a paper would in a few years have a million subscribers, and we time when one's frocks have no permanent | know how many million readers in every province of the empire. The reputation of the foreigner for veracity is high and its news would be read with confidence. But, more, it would contain, besides a leading article, really leading somewhere, plenty of other useful information now co ous by its absence in the usual native pa-

PUBLIC BATH TYPES.

Towel and Soap Brigades-Feathers a

Feature of Friday. From the New York Tribune "See the feathers that came out of that drain pipe," said an attendant yesterday

at the Rivington street free public bath house, as she held up for inspection a huge wad of wet plumage. Feathers, as she spoke, floated on the water and drifted along the floor. Meanwhile, the bather responsible for this condition, with a basket piled high with the Sabbath's provisions. had adjusted the last button and departed. She had stopped for the bath on her way from a neighboring chicken market, where the birds are sold alive and are plucked and killed to order. Feathers are a regu-lar Friday feature. The murky sides of the white porcelain tub received the usual treatment with marble dust from the cleaner, and the door of the little room shut upon another occupant. Each tub

occupies a tiny room, as does rise the

Friday is the Jewish preparation for the Sabbath, and from early morning until the doors close at 10 o'clock at night, the place is thronged. Swarms of children, the girls in their reception room and the boys on the opposite side of the office, await their turns in eager groups from 8 o'clock until 1. Then the women and men begin to come, and the stairways and hails devoted to each are filled to their limit, while waiting lines of impatient humanity, each member of which carries a towel and a cake of soap, extend along the street in each direction for half a block. The scene is repeated weekly. On other days, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, which are also busy, the baths are kept comfortably filled. There are five bath tubs for women and girls ("wanas" is the Yiddish term by which they are known to the frequenters of the bath), and twenty-two shower baths, or "tusches," in the vernacular of the neighborhood. These words have become stock terms among the attendants and of-ficers of the bath. When there is a crowd, four little girls or two women occupy each

of the shower bath apartments. Until last January soap was provided by city, but the people proved unworthy of the trust, for the cakes disappeare faster than they could be supplied. Now

they furnish their own. "Although a vast number of persons bathe weekly at the Rivington street establishment," said W. W. Weeks, superintendent of public baths, yesterday, "we reach a very small minority of the population of this densely crowded district. Many of those who come are regular visitors. Son

come daily.
"There is only one interior municipal bath in this city. There are fifteen public floating baths. An appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars will be used by the bureau of public buildings and officers for the extension of the system. The floating baths are open from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. The most crowded floating bath is in East The most crowded floating bath is in East 3d street. As many as ten thousand persons sometimes take their dip there in a single day."

The Adirondack Forest.

From the Rome, N. Y., Sentinel, The state of New York now has a baby forest in the Adirondacks where trees are being raised to reforest a denuded tract. This has brought the state fish, game and

forest commission to the consideration of a project to establish tree nurseries in the